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S/24241
6 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3091st meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 July 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"The Security Council has just recommended that the Republic of Georgia be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the Republic of Georgia on this happy and historic occasion. We look forward to this further strengthening of the principle of universality.

"Georgia's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, is noted with great satisfaction by the members of the Council. All the members of the Council look forward to the day, in the near future, when Georgia will join us as a Member of the United Nations."

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6 July 1992
ENGLISH
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LETTER DATED 6 JULY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Amre Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, concerning the Belgrade Government's forcibly displacing the inhabitants of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from their territory to neighbouring States via Serbian territory and compelling them to sign undertakings to renounce any return to their homes and their territory and to waive all other rights.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Noman GALAL
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 7 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to bring to your attention information that has reached us concerning the Belgrade Government's forcibly displacing the inhabitants of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from their territory to the borders of neighbouring States via Serbian territory and compelling them to sign undertakings to the effect that they renounce any return to their homes and their territory and waive all other rights.

If this information is correct, it confirms the course being followed by the Belgrade Government of expelling the inhabitants of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from their territory, wiping out their identity and dispersing them, pursuant to its policy of aggression and its greed for the territory of that independent State and Member of the United Nations. The Belgrade Government continues to defy the will of the international community and the resolutions of the Security Council and is using every repressive and inhumane means to implement its policy of aggression.

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt requests that this information be verified quickly and that all appropriate measures be taken to protect the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and bring about the return of its refugees to their homes and their territory.

Amre MOUSSA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to Security Council resolution 757 (1992), has the honour to transmit the following:

Kuwait undertakes to implement the obligations set forth in the relevant paragraphs of resolution 757 (1992) and will take measures to monitor compliance with all aspects of the sanctions. In implementation of this undertaking, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kuwait, representing the private sector, has called upon all its members to boycott all forms of commercial exchange and economic dealings with the Belgrade Government, its nationals and its public and private establishments and companies.

With regard to diplomatic missions, Kuwait has recalled its ambassador accredited to Belgrade, and there is only one diplomat left in Belgrade.

With regard to the provision of humanitarian assistance, the Kuwaiti Joint Relief Committee has to date allocated the sum of $4,340,000, and the Committee, through it offices in Zagreb and other cities in the region, is distributing assistance in kind to distressed Bosnians, Herzegovinians and others. Mention should be made of the contribution in the amount of $3 million made for this purpose by His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah.

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LETTER DATED 6 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in English and French, of a statement on the report by the Secretary-General on "preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping", adopted by the European Community and its member States at Lisbon and Brussels on 30 June 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom

Annex

Statement on the report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on preventive diplomacy

[Original: English and French]

The European Community and its member States welcome the release of the report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on "Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping", pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992, which represents a highly valuable basis for a thorough reflection among the States Members of the United Nations.

The European Community and its member States attach great political significance to the field of preventive diplomacy, and believe that it is possible to explore the potential of the Charter of the United Nations to foster a deeper and more effective use of its capabilities to defuse potential conflicts at an early stage. In this respect, the Twelve welcome the call for increased activity by the United Nations in preventing conflicts, seeking negotiated and lasting solutions and maintaining peace, as well as an enhanced cooperation with regional organizations.

The European Community and its member States reiterate their commitment to the Charter and look forward to debating the Secretary-General's report in the appropriate "forums".

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note dated 3 June 1992, concerning the imposition of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations has the honour to report that the Government of Antigua and Barbuda has no diplomatic, trade or any form of economic relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Moreover, there are no scientific or technical agreements, no cultural or sporting exchanges and no agreements on the use of airspace between Antigua and Barbuda and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Consequently, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda is complying fully with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

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LETTER DATED 6 JULY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation during the period from 23 June to 1 July 1992, as follows. I also wish to state that the period of these violations witnessed an increase in the burning of agricultural crops in Ninawa governorate by these aircraft.

23 June 1992

At 1230 hours, United States aircraft dropped flares on a farm in Muhallabiyah subdistrict (Ninawa governorate), and as a result a quantity of the wheat stubble was set on fire.

24-25 June 1992

Twelve sorties flown by six two-aircraft formations at speeds of 700-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-6,500 m, centred on Zakho, Amadiyah, Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Sinjar.

25 June 1992

At 1530 hours, United States aircraft flew low over the farmland of the village of Kani Harami, Nimrud subdistrict, Ninawa governorate and dropped flares, setting on fire 50 dunums of wheat and barley crops.

26-27 June 1992

Twenty-four sorties flown by 12 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-9,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil, Dukan and Amadiyah. United States aircraft flew low over a farm in Nimrud subdistrict, Ninawa governorate, after which a fire broke out and destroyed 24 dunums of the wheat crop.

27-28 June 1992

Twenty-three sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and one three-aircraft formation at speeds of 700-900 km/h and at an altitude of 7,000 m, centred on Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Irbil and Dohuk.

28-29 June 1992

Twenty-eight sorties flown by 14 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,500-7,500 m, centred on Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Dukan.

29-30 June 1992

Twenty sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-5,500 m, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

30 June-1 July 1992

Twenty sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 700-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-7,500 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

1-2 July 1992

Twenty-six sorties flown by 12 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-6,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah, Mosul and Irbil.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Charge d'affaires a.i.

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LETTER DATED 6 JULY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of fresh violations by Iran during the period 1 to 29 June 1992 of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries. They have been as follows:

1. At 1210 hours on 1 June 1992, a helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear. It flew at low altitude over the Iranian positions at coordinates 560380 and 550401 and then returned to the rear.

2. At 1210 hours on 1 June 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear. It flew over the Iranian rampart for a period of five minutes, landed at coordinates 571321 and, 10 minutes later, took off in the direction of the Iranian rear.

3. At 1230 hours on 1 June 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and landing at coordinates 578491. After five minutes, it took off in the direction of the Iranian rear.

4. At 0840 hours on 2 June 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and flying over Iranian positions. It landed at Al-Khiyam headquarters at coordinates 578493 and, after five minutes, took off in the direction of the Iranian rear.

5. At 0845 hours on 2 June 1992, an Iranian military helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear. It flew over the water in the marshlands for a period of five minutes and then landed at coordinates 611321. At the landing point were two vehicles, a Land Cruiser station wagon and a Land Cruiser pick-up truck. At 0930 hours, it took off, flew over the second Iranian rampart at low altitude for a period of five minutes and then headed towards the Iranian rear.

6. At 0845 hours on 9 June 1992, three Iranian soldiers were observed fortifying the Iranian position at coordinates 059938, inside the area of separation.

7. At 1015 hours on 16 June 1992, an Iranian military Land Cruiser vehicle was observed coming from the rear carrying seven individuals from the Iranian side with two officers wearing olive-drab uniforms. The vehicle stopped at the Iranian position at coordinates 902061, and they proceeded to lay mines around the Iranian position inside the area of separation. At 1200 hours, the vehicle withdrew together with the persons in question to the Iranian rear.

8. At 0800 hours on 17 June 1992, four civilian farmers from the village of Shihabi at coordinates 421337 were visiting the water source at coordinates 354435 near the Shihabi check-point when one of them was seized by the Iranian side inside Iraqi territory and taken to the Iranian rear.

9. At 1000 hours on 19 June 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed flying parallel to the international boundary line in a south-to-north direction between the Abu Ghurayb opening, at coordinates 894054, and Wadi Jalat, at coordinates 829103. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

10. At 1300 hours on 19 June 1992, a group of individuals from the Iranian side was observed at coordinates 113479 engaged in construction with bricks and cement inside the area of separation.

11. At 1350 hours on 19 June 1992, a group of individuals from the Iranian side was observed at coordinates 342449 building a firing position inside the area of separation.

12. On 20 June 1992, the Iranian side proceeded to man two positions inside the area of separation at coordinates 348452 and 361443.

13. At 0840 hours on 21 June 1992, the Iranian side proceeded to install a medium machine-gun opposite the Karmashiyah check-point at coordinates 109479 inside the area of separation.

14. At 2000 hours on 21 June 1992, the Iranian side proceeded to dig seven slit trenches three metres apart and each 150 cm long, 100 cm deep and 60 cm wide at coordinates 990726, inside the area of separation.

15. At 1340 hours on 23 June 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and flying over the city of Mehran at coordinates 090665 near the Zarkush check-point. It left at 1745 hours, after picking up nine individuals from the Iranian side, in the direction of the Iranian rear.

16. At 0630 hours on 29 June 1992, three individuals from the Iranian side were observed maintaining the communications line from the Iranian monitoring post to the Iranian position at coordinates 036937, inside the area of separation.

17. At 0900 hours on 29 June 1992, three individuals from the Iranian side were observed fortifying the Iranian position at coordinates 033937, inside the area of separation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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LETTER DATED 6 JULY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning violations of the cease-fire provisions by the Kuwaiti side, I have the honour to notify you of fresh incidents of Kuwaiti breaches. They have been as follows:

1. At 1000 hours on 2 June 1992, a GMC vehicle equipped with a medium machine-gun and belonging to a Kuwaiti patrol tried to cross from Kuwaiti territory into Iraqi territory opposite the Udhaybah check-point at coordinates 515662.

2. At 1535 hours on 6 June 1992, two fighter aircraft penetrated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr area heading in the direction of the Safwan district at an altitude of 2,000 metres and at a speed of 300 kilometres per hour. The aircraft then returned to Kuwaiti airspace in the area of Jabal Sanam.

3. At 1100 hours on 10 June 1992, the Kuwaiti side proceeded to use three excavators to level the Iraqi border plantations in the southern Safwan area and to fill the water holes there.

4. On 24 June 1992, a Kuwaiti group consisting of four individuals proceeded to prevent the farm workers Abd al-Amir Musa Mazid, and Muhsin, Muhammad, Shirin and Nasrin, the children of Jabir Ghadaban, from reaching their field. They were taken inside Kuwaiti territory after being placed in two vehicles, a pick-up truck in which there were two Kuwaitis in civilian clothing and a Ford containing a civilian and a person with the rank of captain, on the grounds that their field was located inside Kuwaiti territory. They were placed in a caravan and interrogated, and they were only released through the intervention of a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

These repeated inroads by the Kuwaiti side are aimed at provocation, they constitute a flagrant violation of the provisions of the cease-fire under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and they are in breach of the instructions relating to the demilitarized zone.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, in calling your attention to the significance of the foregoing, protests in the strongest terms against these blatant inroads on Iraq's security, the safety of its citizens and the integrity of its farmland, its airspace and its border posts, and it holds the Kuwaiti side responsible for the consequences of these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/24249
7 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3092nd meeting, on 7 July 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)":

"The Security Council has considered carefully the report of the Secretary-General (S/24145 and Corr.1) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), and notes the efforts of the Angolan parties to implement commitments agreed to in the "Acordos de Paz para Angola". It commends the efforts of the Angolans to move their country towards free and fair multiparty elections on 29 and 30 September 1992 in accordance with the established timetable. There is no viable alternative to this. The Security Council calls on all interested parties to cooperate fully with the electoral process to ensure that elections are free and fair.

"The Council re-emphasizes the observation of the Secretary-General in his report, that Angola being a sovereign and independent country, the organization and supervision of all tasks under the Peace Accords is the responsibility of the Angolan parties themselves. Nevertheless, the Council, which has mandated United Nations observation and verification of the peace process, at the request of the Angolan parties, remains seriously concerned at some constraints holding back the process at the moment.

"The maintenance of peace since May 1991, and the commitment by all parties to the electoral process, are encouraging. Nevertheless, the Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of all obligations contained in the "Acordos de Paz para Angola". In this connection, it strongly appeals to the Government and UNITA to overcome rapidly the delays and inadequacies described in the report, and increase the momentum of progress on the issues of confinement of troops and weapons, demobilization and the formation of the new armed forces and police.

"The Council also expresses its concern at the political and security situation in Angola, which requires the greatest restraint. Violent incidents, mutual accusations and hostile propaganda should be terminated and give way to tolerance, cooperation, and reconciliation. It is imperative to agree, without delay, on a brief and clear Code of Electoral Conduct and to ensure that everybody is allowed freedom of movement and speech and the ability to register to vote without fear in all areas of the country. The Council calls on the Government and all parties to work closely with the Special Representative and all United Nations specialized agencies engaged in the electoral process to ensure that voter registration is conducted in accordance with established procedures and completed in a timely manner.

"The Security Council calls on both parties to devote all available resources to preparations for the elections in order that their commitment to elections on 29 and 30 September 1992 may be met and welcomes with appreciation commitments by donor countries to provide all support for all vital tasks relating to the final three months of the peace process. Since the logistical difficulties are major constraints on the process, the Council strongly appeals to the Member States concerned to provide the promised assistance expeditiously and urges Member States as well as the United Nations agencies to display flexibility and pragmatism in this cooperation to ensure that a successful conclusion of the Angolan operation leads to stability and prosperity in Angola.

"The Security Council calls on all parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM staff and property.

"The Security Council will continue to keep the situation in Angola under close review and looks forward to a further report by the Secretary-General at the beginning of the electoral campaign."

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LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the annexed letter dated 3 July 1992 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegović.

I request that you have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 3 July 1992 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

We are pleased that the first planes bringing humanitarian aid have begun to arrive at Sarajevo airport, after its successful opening in accordance with Security Council resolution 761 (1992).

However, Sarajevo airport is not able to receive the large amounts of aid waiting in various countries. Furthermore, the airlift can be endangered and temporarily interrupted. We therefore suggest that the Security Council consider the possibility of opening and securing an overland route, so that humanitarian aid can arrive in larger amounts and reach a far greater number of the suffering citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The most suitable route would be from Split to Sarajevo. In addition to the fact that this road is almost entirely under the control of the legal authorities, there is the advantage that a number of countries are prepared to send aid by sea via the port of Split.

We also suggest consideration of the possibility of using the Dubrava airport near Tuzla for the carrying of aid to the north-eastern parts of the country. This airport is completely ready for use, is able to receive all types of aircraft, and is situated on territory which is under the control of the legal Government. Two hundred soldiers of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) would be sufficient for the maintenance of its security.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ

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LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the annexed letter dated 5 July 1992 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic.

I request that you have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamad SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 5 July 1992 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

Serbia and Montenegro - that is, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - have not implemented the requirements of Security Council resolution 752 (1992), and particularly not paragraph 4 which required the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to sufficiently reliable estimates, some 80,000 troops and almost all the Army's heavy artillery, over 500 tanks and 50 warplanes remain in our country.

It was our expectation that after the above-mentioned Security Council resolution and the documents and appeals that came from the European Community and other international institutions, the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina would cease or at least diminish in intensity.

On the contrary, the aggression continues and has even intensified. We possess reliable data which show that large reinforcements have been brought in from Serbia and Montenegro to the eastern parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Likewise the Yugoslav Army has in the last few days transferred to the Posavina battle front the Knin Corps, which left the area of Knin after the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) took up its positions there. A part of that Corps has been sent to Derventa, while a number of Yugoslav Army warplanes have been transferred to Batajnica airport near Belgrade. These forces have since been sent overland to the Broko-Modrica area, where a fierce enemy offensive is currently in progress.

Further to this, part of the Valjevo Corps numbering some 10,000 men has during the past few days been transferred to Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the Bratunac-Zvornik front, and part of the Titograd Corps from Montenegro to the Gorazde area. The 50,000 inhabitants of Gorazde, of whom nearly half are refugees, are courageously resisting the enemy, although for three months now they have been under total siege. Attacks around Sarajevo have also increased in intensity.

All this indicates that the sanctions imposed by Security Council resolution 757 (1992) are not producing results, and that Serbia and Montenegro, together with the Yugoslav Army, are continuing their aggression, accompanying it with destruction of towns and villages, ethnic cleansing, the liquidation and banishment from their homes of innocent civilians, all on the pattern of the worst examples that history provides.

Consequently, I ask the Security Council to review the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina anew, and take appropriate measures in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

We would appreciate having this letter distributed as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC

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8 July 1992
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of July 1992, I have the honour to transmit herewith resolutions 5212 and 5213, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the extraordinary session held on 4 July 1992 to consider the question of repeated Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, and assistance to the Lebanese Government for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of these resolutions brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamadi KHOUINI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Tunisia
to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

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Annex

RESOLUTIONS 5212 AND 5213 ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES AT ITS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ON 4 JULY 1992

CONCERNING

REPEATED ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTHERN LEBANON AND THE WESTERN BEKAA

RESOLUTION 5212

The Israeli occupation and repeated Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, and ways and means of assisting the Lebanese Government in resisting such aggression

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in extraordinary session on 4 July 1992,

Having considered:

The note of the General Secretariat;

The note of the Permanent Mission of the Lebanese Republic (493/92/C, dated 15 June 1992) and the annex containing a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lebanese Republic requesting an extraordinary session of the Council of the League to consider the repeated Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, and ways and means of helping Lebanon to resist such aggression;

Again emphatically condemning Israel's occupation of parts of Lebanese territory and Israel's systematic refusal to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations calling for its immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from those areas;

Noting with deep concern and strong disapproval the inhuman Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory and the occupier's inhuman practices towards the peaceful population, as well as Israel's plans to modify the legal and administrative status of the occupied Lebanese regions, particularly the measures which Israel has taken and is continuing to take in order to seize the waters of southern Lebanon, in flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, actions which pose serious threats to the water resources and the general economy of Lebanon and aggravate the situation in the border region of Lebanon, at a time when concerted efforts are being made at the international level to establish a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region of the Middle East;

Paying a heartfelt tribute to the resistance of the Lebanese people in the face of the Israeli occupation and repeated Israeli aggression;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Arab Summits, the Council of the League of Arab States and the Security Council, particularly the resolution adopted at the 1989 Casablanca Summit regarding the establishment of the Tripartite Arab Committee composed of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, whose efforts and contacts culminated in the Taif document concerning national reconciliation in Lebanon and led to the restoration in Lebanon of security, calm and the unity of political, military and social institutions in the country, as well as a solution to economic problems thanks to the International Fund for Assistance to Lebanon;

Decides:

1. (a) To request the Security Council and in particular its permanent members to uphold the international rule of law and assume their responsibilities by obliging Israel to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and requiring Israeli occupation forces to carry out an immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal from all parts of Lebanese territory occupied beyond internationally recognized frontiers;

(b) To request the Security Council and the international community to take immediate enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to force Israel to cease its repeated attacks on Lebanon, to ensure that its occupation forces end their arbitrary and inhuman practices against the peaceful inhabitants, and to make Israel suspend the measures which it has taken and is continuing to take in order to seize the waters of Lebanese rivers, such attacks and practices proving once again that Israel is obstinately seeking to impede the efforts to establish a just, comprehensive and lasting peace;

(c) To draw the attention of States that provide military and material assistance to Israel to the fact that such assistance is being used for military aggression, and to request them to stop providing such assistance;

(d) To use all possible means to help the Lebanese Government to liberate its occupied territory and extend its authority and sovereignty throughout Lebanese territory;

2. To instruct the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of this resolution in cooperation with the Lebanese Government and to report to the Council.

RESOLUTION 5213

Provision of assistance to the Lebanese Government for the reconstruction of Lebanon

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in extraordinary session on 4 July 1992,

Having considered:

The note of the General Secretariat;

The note of the Permanent Mission of the Lebanese Republic (493/92/C, dated 15 June 1992) and the annex containing a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lebanese Republic requesting an extraordinary session of the Council of the League to consider the repeated Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa and ways and means of helping Lebanon to resist such aggression;

Recalling the Arab resolutions regarding collective Arab responsibility for the reconstruction of Lebanon, particularly the resolution by which the Tenth Arab Summit (Tunis, 22 November 1979) decided to provide financial assistance amounting to US$ 2 billion for the reconstruction of Lebanon, as well as the resolutions by which the Eleventh Arab Summit (Oman, 27 November 1980) and the Twelfth Arab Summit (Fez, 9 September 1982) affirmed the need to implement the provisions of the resolution adopted at the Tunis Summit with regard to the reconstruction of Lebanon;

Welcoming the efforts in the Arab world and at the international level by the Tripartite Arab Committee to give effect to the proposal by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference (Baghdad, 30 May 1990) to establish an International Fund for Assistance to Lebanon with a view to enabling Lebanon to reinvigorate its institutions, keep its public services functioning and reconstruct its infrastructure, and helping it in its reconstruction task;

Welcoming the significant political achievements of the Lebanese State aimed at ending the bloody crisis in Lebanon, as well as the considerable progress it has made in bringing about national reconciliation and in implementing the Taif accord with a view to restoring normalcy and embarking on the reconstruction phase;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Arab Summits and the Council of the League of Arab States;

Recalling the address by His Excellency Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, before the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 1991, in which he invited the International Fund for Assistance to Lebanon to join efforts with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Decides:

1. (a) To request member States that have announced pledges to pay in full the contributions as assessed by the Tenth Arab Summit Conference, with a view to enabling the Lebanese Government to restore the infrastructure of the Lebanese economy and assume its responsibilities in regard to reconstruction;

(b) To request the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Tripartite Arab Committee to pursue their contacts and efforts within the Arab world and at the international level so as to enable the International Fund for Assistance to Lebanon to get off the ground, and to request Arab States to participate in the Fund to the extent possible so as to ensure that it is balanced;

(c) To request member States not envisaged in paragraph (a) above to offer the Lebanese Government emergency assistance so that it might carry out its priority reconstruction tasks as defined in agreement with the Lebanese Government, in the light of the new and dangerous socio-economic conditions in Lebanon;

2. To instruct the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of this resolution in cooperation with the Lebanese Government and to report to the Council.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24253
9 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We kindly request that the enclosed document "Joint Statement" by the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, and the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zvonimir SEPAROVIC
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Croatia to
the United Nations

Annex

The President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, and the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, have met, in accordance with the wish expressed already in their Joint Statement of 15 June 1992, on the occasion of the CSCE Summit held on 8 June 1992 in Helsinki. Also present during the talks were the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Dr. Haris Silajdzic and Prof. Dr. Zdenko Skrabalo, the Head of the Office of the President of the Republic of Croatia Mr. Hrovje Sarinic, and the Foreign Policy Adviser of the President have given the following

JOINT STATEMENT

1. In consideration of the fact that both the States have recognized each other, they will establish, as soon as possible, diplomatic relations at embassy level. It has also been decided that the representatives of both Governments should meet as soon as possible to discuss topical questions of interest for both States.

2. In the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina Serbian and Montenegran forces have launched a new offensive in the immediate vicinity of the border with the Republic of Croatia (Bosanska Posavina), and there have also been continuous attacks of these forces on parts of the Republic of Croatia stretching from Slavonski Brod to Zupanja. All this is taking place at a time when the attention of the global public is drawn to the events in Sarajevo, where attemps are being made to establish an efficient airlift and an overland corridor to deliver humanitarian aid to the suffering citizens. Because of justified concern for the lives and survival of the citizens of Sarajevo, the continuation of brutal aggression in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ethnic cleansing operations in the attacked by the aggressor still go unpunished and are being concealed.

3. In view of the foregoing, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia have common interests in the defence of their independence and territorial integrity from Serbian and Montenegran aggression.

Both Presidents have agreed that this common interest should be realized by ways and means envisioned in the United Nations Charter and underlying the Acts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

4. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina appreciates the efforts made by the international community and by the Republic of Croatia in providing help, and in particular the reception and accommodation of a great number of refugees, citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Both Presidents reiterate the commitment of their States to the principle whereby, after the cessation of war in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the internal system of this State will be set up democratically on the basis of equality of the three constituent nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Helsinki, 8 July 1992

(Signed) Franjo TUDJMAN
President of
the Republic of Croatia

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President of the Presidency of
the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24254
8 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), has the honour to state that concerned Philippine government agencies and other entities, including the Departments of National Defense, Trade and Industry, Finance, Science and Technology, Transportation and Communications, and Education, Culture and Sports, the Civil Aviation Board, the Central Bank, the Insurance Commission, the Philippine Airlines, and the Philippine Olympic Committee, have been advised of the pertinent provisions of the resolution for implementation in their respective jurisdictions.

In immediate compliance with paragraph 8 (b) of the resolution, the Philippines prevented the participation of a Yugoslav delegation in the recently concluded 30th World Chess Olympiad held in Manila.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24255
8 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose a letter from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, in response to the telephone conversation you had with him yesterday.

I should be grateful if this letter and the enclosure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 8 July 1992 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General

The proposal put forward in your telephone conversation with me yesterday evening, involving a goodwill visit to South Africa led by Mr. Cyrus Vance, is welcomed by the South African Government.

I assume that the mission will consult all relevant parties, organizations and experts during its visit. It was my understanding from our telephone conversation that this was also your view.

I wish to reiterate that the South African Government considers it of the utmost importance that the negotiations should be resumed urgently and that the leaders of the major parties should jointly accept responsibility for further steps to curb violence. I therefore suggest that the goodwill mission proceed to South Africa as a matter of urgency and in advance of the envisaged meeting of the Security Council for the following reasons:

- after their return the mission can apprise you of their observations and the factual situation in South Africa
- you will be in a better position to advise the Council
- your report will facilitate a better informed discussion in the Council

As you will recall, at our meeting in Abuja I indicated that at least all parties participating in CODESA should be heard if the Security Council were to be fully informed. Against this background, I assume that they will be allowed to present their views to the Council.

Should a visit by the goodwill mission not be feasible before the Security Council meets in open session, my Government would support a Council meeting to authorize the Secretary-General to send a goodwill mission which will report to you and, through you, to the Council as soon as possible.

In my opinion the Council will not be in a position to conduct a balanced debate on the situation in South Africa unless it has all the facts and points of view before it.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24256
9 July 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to point out that the United States of America has sought to deny the fact that its aircraft and aircraft of the coalition forces have committed the crimes of setting fire to Iraqi crops in the Ninawa Governorate. This denial is at variance with reality. As is widely known, on 20 June 1992 the official Pentagon spokesman claimed that one aircraft had dropped flares over Iraqi territory owing to pilot error and that another aircraft had done likewise because one of the crew believed that Iraqi radar installations were tracking him, an acknowledgement that came after the United States Department of State had categorically denied that American and British aircraft had done anything. The contradiction reveals above all the intentional American policy of covering up the crime committed against Iraqi civilians, because the burning of Iraqi crops was not the result of one or two isolated events but the outcome of a long series of connected incidents. This corroborates the deliberate and intentional character of the repeated occurrences.

United States officials have claimed that Iraq invented allegations of the burning of farmland in order to deflect blame for Iraq's alleged failure to ensure the welfare of its people as a result of its rejection of Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991). Their claim is nonsensical and trivial. American officials know perfectly well that the element that fails to ensure the welfare of the Iraqi people is their hysterical insistence on maintaining the iniquitous and unlawful economic embargo imposed on the Iraqi people for dubious political goals that have no connection with the international legitimacy that they proclaim. The Americans are fully aware that Iraq has endeavoured with palpable earnestness and in good faith to reach agreement in the Vienna negotiations. It is the United States of America, however, that occupies the leading position among those States which do not wish to arrive at a reasonable agreement, and it is the United States that takes the negotiations back to square one whenever there are any prospects of imminent agreement.

American officials are sceptical, on the basis of what they call "technical accuracy", of the truth of Iraq's statement to the effect that the Sanctions Committee has refused to allow the importation of agricultural machinery. The truth is that this twisted way of presenting issues does not in any way alter the facts. It has become universally accepted that the United States of America is waging an unholy war against the Iraqi people in maintaining the unjust and unlawful economic embargo by its constant rejection in the Sanctions Committee of the simplest requests aimed at providing for the civilian needs of that people and doing so for reasons that have no connection whatever with the alleged international legitimacy proclaimed by the United States. American representatives reject Iraqi requests on the grounds that they would be conducive to the restoration of the infrastructure of the Iraqi economy. At the same time, there is in existence no instrument stipulating that such infrastructure may not be restored. Because of the position adopted by the United States and its coalition partners, the Sanctions Committee has, on this pretext, rejected requests for the Iraqi Company for the Drug Industries to receive supplies of materials used in the medication industries and for the supply of materials used in the manufacture of cleaning agents and fats and even of primary materials used in the manufacture of footwear and sports equipment.

It is also widely known that United States officials claim that the coalition forces are authorized to carry out overflights of Iraqi territory and that these measures and others are of assistance in the distribution of what they call humanitarian relief to oppressed Iraqi civilians and in providing protection to those involved in such activities. These officials employ shameless sophistry and deception in this connection when they cite Security Council resolution 688 (1991) and other resolutions of the Council and claim that they provide them with the authorization in question under the aspect of preserving international peace and security from threat. Any fair and objective student of these resolutions cannot ignore the great variety of their legal character and the consequences to which that variety gives rise. The activities of the coalition forces in northern Iraq cannot be justified on any legal grounds, and they are no more than acts of armed intervention that are not admissible in international law or under the Charter of the United Nations. The acts in question are being committed on a daily basis for one purpose and one purpose only, and that is to undermine the security and stability of Iraq, intimidate its citizens and set fire to their fields as part of a criminal scheme that is endeavouring to alter Iraq's national political order. This goal has been openly declared in the highest political circles in the United States, and cloaking it with the technical pedantry of American officials cannot disguise the brutal acts of force and arrogance being perpetrated. It cannot escape the Iraqi people that it is the United States of America, which proclaims its concern that that people should be provided with humanitarian assistance, that is preventing the lifting of the unjust economic embargo imposed upon it and that is hysterically seeking to undermine its political stability.

The denial by American officials of the fact that their aircraft dropped the flares is ingenuous. The most salient proof of that is provided by the

films* and photographs of the loathsome crime that we are forwarding to you together with this letter.

Iraq once more reiterates its request that the Security Council should consider its complaint against this crime. It further asserts that the United States and United Kingdom Governments bear international responsibility and all of the legal consequences that follow thereon. Accordingly, Iraq calls upon them to desist from internationally prohibited acts and to pay compensation for the material losses in lives and property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its attachments circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* Video tape is available in room S-3520.

Date : 06-18-1992

Place: Al-Shuhada'a Village
Al-Zallat Hill.

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Date : 06-18-1992

Place: Al-Shuhada's Village

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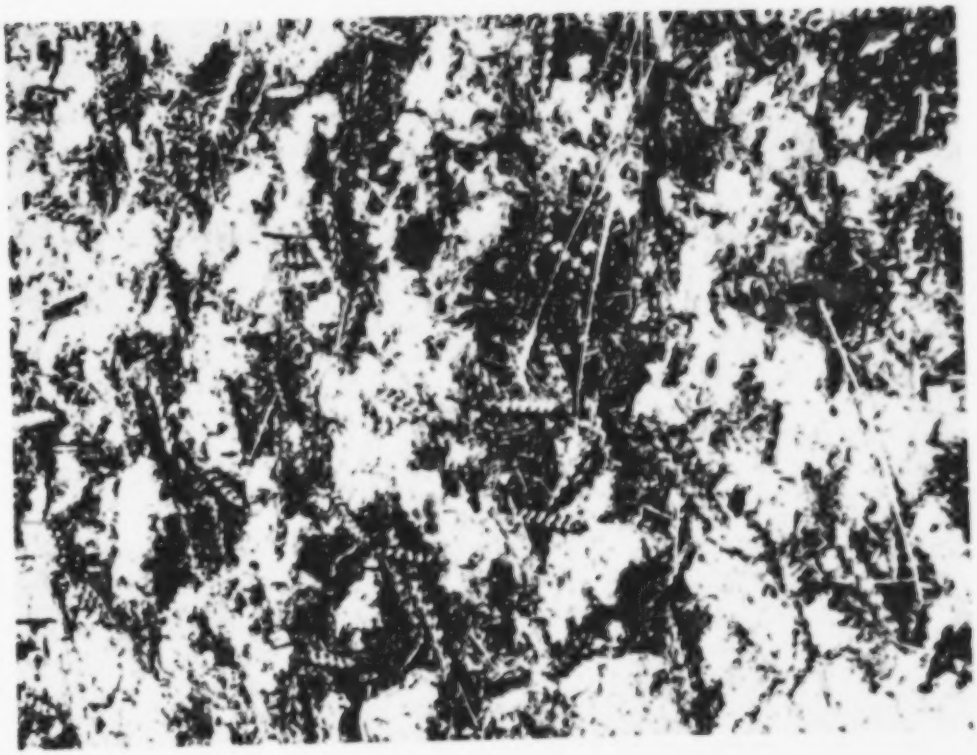
Date : 06-18-1992

Place: Al-Shuhada'a Village
Al-Zallat Hill.



Date : 06-10-1992

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24257
9 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 9 July 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council take note of the fact that document S/24258 will be issued on 11 July 1992. They agree that this fact does not prejudge decisions that may be taken by appropriate United Nations bodies or their national positions on this matter."

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24258
9 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 JULY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter from His Excellency Mr. Dobrica Cosic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 4 July 1992 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I trust that you are aware that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a founding and active Member of the United Nations, is continuing conscientiously to honour all its international commitments under international law and the Charter of the United Nations and has exerted maximum efforts and complied with all its obligations arising from resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992). And, at the same time, a number of concrete steps have been taken, primarily vis-à-vis the Serb leadership in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to the cessation of conflicts and the resumption of negotiations to settle the problem peacefully.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not the aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina, because what is going on there is civil war, i.e., a clash between three national armies upon which influence is being brought to bear from various quarters. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not involved in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a warring party. It is well known that not a single soldier from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in Bosnia and Herzegovina any more. On the contrary, over 30,000 Muslim refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina have fled to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and their number is constantly growing. It is also general knowledge that the General Staff of the army of Yugoslavia have no command over ex-Yugoslav People's Army officers who have joined the armies of either the Serb, Muslim or Croat peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina, like those in the armies of Croatia and Slovenia. Respecting first and foremost its own borders defined under the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the decision of the United Nations Security Council, since 19 May in no instance has the army of Yugoslavia violated the territory of any neighbouring State. It is also a fact that even humanitarian relief transport planes waited for days for permission from international organizations to take off for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Declaration of the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia issued on the occasion of the proclamation of the new State asseverates that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be prepared fully to respect the rights and interests of the Yugoslav republics which have declared independence and that recognition of the new States would follow the negotiated settlement of all outstanding issues being discussed within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia has also suggested that an international conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina be organized as well under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Presidents of the Council of the Economic Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and representatives of the five parties concerned from the former Socialist Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia, provision being made for the expansion of its mandate to also address all other problems arising from the former Yugoslavia.

Respecting the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the CSCE documents, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains strictly committed to the principle of non-use of force in resolving any outstanding issue. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has publicly declared that it has no territorial claims whatsoever vis-à-vis anyone in its environs. It is in the vital interest of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that peace be fully restored as soon as possible and a political solution to the problem found on the basis of agreement between all the three constituent nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as an embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter hit the innocent population the hardest. This is particularly true of the humanitarian field. In addition, these unjust and one-sided sanctions also severely affect our athletes who are not allowed to compete at international events. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia appreciates very much the efforts the International Olympic Committee is making to enable Yugoslav athletes to take part in the Olympic Games at Barcelona.

Never so far has the international community used sports for political purposes, it being among the noblest forms in which the young generation expresses itself. I hope that this area, one of the most beautiful expressions of human freedoms, will not be used in the future either as a means of political competition as that is deeply contrary to its very substance and its fundamental messages and principles of autonomy and universality.

The imposition of sanctions also in the field of sports has meant the unjustified pillorying of Yugoslav athletes for something that they have not done. For eight decades, Yugoslav athletes valiantly represented the Yugoslav colours always abiding by the basic Olympic principles and the Olympic spirit, the charter of the International Olympic Committee and the standards of international sports federations. Throughout the years they scored numerous important results at various international events and won 110 Olympic, 885 European and 1,171 world medals. Today, regrettably, they are being barred from participating even at the upcoming Olympic Games.

Yugoslav's athletes should not be the victims nor bear the consequences of the tragic war in parts of the newly formed States because they have neither participated in it nor contributed to it in any way whatsoever.

In keeping with the aforementioned, may I request you to initiate proceedings for the lifting of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or their at least partial mitigation, in particular where humanitarian needs are concerned. May I also request you to look into the

possibility of lifting the sanctions in respect of Yugoslav athletes. As bridges of friendship among the nations of the world, athletes should not be punished in so drastic a way.

Dobrica COSIC
President

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Security Council

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S/24259
10 July 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 28 and 29 June 1992 United States aircraft set fire to crops in the Ninawa Governorate by dropping heat flares. The incidents took place as follows:

1. At 1045 hours on 28 June 1992, a fire broke out over a 20-dunum area in fields of wheat and barley stubble on farmland belonging to Hamid Sa'id and Muwaffaq Jasim in the Hamdaniyah district.

2. At 1400 hours on 28 June 1992, a fire broke out over a 20-dunum area of cultivated land on property belonging to the village of Makhlat in the Namrud subdistrict.

3. At 1450 hours on 28 June 1992, a fire broke out over a 35-dunum area in fields of wheat stubble in the Tall Kayf district.

4. At 1600 hours on 28 June 1992, a fire broke out over an estimated 50-dunum area in fields of wheat stubble on farmland belonging to Fakhri Dhannun in the Namrud subdistrict, Hamdaniyah district.

5. At 1200 hours on 29 June 1992, a fire broke out over a 220-dunum area of unharvested wheat on farmland belonging to Abd al-Basit Abd al-Razzaq Kashmulah between the villages of Zurqah and Umm al-Sijan in the township of Muhallabiyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/318
S/24260
10 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have the honour to transmit herewith the decision of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), adopted at its 13th meeting, on 8 July 1992 (see annex).

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Decision of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), adopted at its 13th meeting, on 8 July 1992

1. With reference to the decision of the Committee of Senior Officials of 12 May 1992, and in light of the statement by the authorities of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), it is decided that no representative of Yugoslavia will be present at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Summit in Helsinki or at any subsequent meeting of CSCE until 14 October 1992.

2. This decision will be reviewed by the Committee at its meeting to be held not later than 13 October 1992, in the light of the compliance of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) with the principles, commitments and provisions of CSCE.

3. As a part of its review on compliance, the Committee will take into account the acceptance by, and cooperation of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) with CSCE missions to Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandjak, as reflected in its decision of 10 June 1992, as well as any other missions to Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) that the Committee might decide on.

4. This decision is not directed in any way against the peoples of Serbia and Montenegro.

5. The above decision is without prejudice to the question of the future status of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which will be considered by the Committee as soon as possible. It is noted that the Committee will have available on that occasion information on deliberations within the United Nations and the legal opinion of the Arbitration Commission of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia.

6. The nameplate "Yugoslavia" will be kept at CSCE meetings for the time being.

7. The exploratory mission decided on by the 12th meeting of the Committee will be dispatched as soon as possible to prepare recommendations, for consideration by the Committee, on the role that further CSCE missions, of either short or long duration, might play in promoting peace, averting violence and restoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandjak and in support of the efforts of the EC Peace Conference. The report of this mission will be considered by the Committee as soon as possible.

8. A Steering Group is established consisting of Austria, Canada, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Germany, Greece, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland-European Community and the United States of America to submit recommendations to the Committee in respect of paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 above.